





## THE SUPREME SERVICE.

Our Chief Concerns Ought to Be to Live Deeply, Richly and Nobly.

One of the heresies which mislead us is the belief that we are useful only when we are actually doing something with our hands and feet. The world doing, says the Christian Union, is misunderstood in almost every man's practical philosophy of life; the world being is generally written in small characters. No wise man will underestimate the importance of activity, because every such man understands that there can be no real life which does not bear fruit. But the tree does not live consciously for the sake of bearing fruit; the fruit is the overflow of its vitality. We ought to live in the same fashion. Our chief concern ought to be to live deeply, richly and nobly, and then activity will take care of itself. No one can make the world being full of depth and meaning without also giving new depth and meaning to the world doing. To be great implies the doing of great things, but no man becomes great by any activity outside of himself; he must first be great in himself, and his activity is simply a revelation of his greatness. The first concern of us all is to be noble. The idea that activity is the only measure of usefulness constantly misleads superficial people, who are continually doing things with their hands and feet, but in the spiritual world, they are very little. The real measure of greatness is always an inward and spiritual measure. It is a test which can not be evaded, which disposes false standards and conventions like the mist, and gets at the very heart of character. The greatest service which any of us can render to our fellow-men is, first and foremost, to be so excellently strong, earnest and cheerful that the discouraged take a new lease of hope from us, the doubtful secure a new vision of faith, and those who have fallen, a new impulse to get on their feet again. It is of infinitely more importance today to pour a new tide of victorious faith and hope and strength into the souls of men than to do any thing, anywhere. Besides this supreme service of feeding the spiritual life of the world, all good, however magnificent, is comparatively insignificant. The greatest servants of humanity are those who, by embodying a noble ideal of life, constantly reinforce the faith of those who are feeble in the possibility of such a life, reconcile them to the hard conditions of their own existence, and inspire them with a faith which of themselves they could not achieve.

## THE TURTLE'S REVENGE.

Retribution Justice That Made a White Man Yell Like a Scoundrel.

"No, I don't pretend to pose as a prominent humanitarian or disciple of the Henry Hugh school," explained a certain St. Paul real-estate magnate to a Pioneer Press man, "but I certainly do not approve of unnecessary cruelty to animals, insects, or even reptiles. The disposition to torture any animate object for pure amusement stamps a man about ten centuries behind the present era of civilization. I received an object lesson in this matter when I was a boy. It was long ago in the '60s and I was living in Ontario County, this State. The Zumbrota river was remarkably good ground for fish-spearing in those days, and a party of us were one day floating down toward the falls in a fat-bottomed punt and jabbing away at the straggling suckers, pike, sheepshead, and an occasional muskellunge. There was a barefooted chap along with us named Stansbury. Charley Stansbury and he availed himself of an opportunity to drive his four-pronged harpoon through the shell of an innocent mud-turtle that happened to be at an unlucky proximity to the boat. Nobody laughed except Stansbury when he landed in the offending reptile and kicked it off into the bottom of the punt. After a few minutes' impressive silence, and while every one was attentively watching the water, the wounded turtle managed to crawl up and nip a good-sized mouthful out of Stansbury's heel. The first intimation we received of such a thing was when a yell from Stansbury like a Bruin Sioux war-whoop, and the boy sprang into the dark waters of the Zumbrota. I shall never forget that awful event," said the real-estate man, wiping his eyes. "It made a lasting impression. The poor fellow never swam three times."

"Went down three times, eh?" inquired a casual listener. "Of course he was drowned by the time you got him out!"

"We didn't get him out," explained the dealer. "We all concluded that he deserved what he got. Yes, he went down three times into his pantaloons before we got back to Echoes and set up the drink, with the provision that we should keep still about it. I have kept the secret for twenty-five years, but the thing has worn on me fearfully."

**Office-Seekers in France.**  
In France there are upwards of 20,000 applicants for 300 vacancies in the public service in the department of the Seine. Four thousand persons applied for the places of three office boys at the Hotel de Ville.

**WORTH TRYING.**  
Do not be discouraged because other remedies have failed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the best remedy I ever tried, and I have no doubt.

**DISTRUSTFUL PEOPLE.**  
MAKE an exception in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It is the only medicine that will cure all the troubles of the blood and all the ailments of the system.

## GERMAN CAPITAL.

Modern Berlin Is Scarcely Surpassed by Paris.

A City of Much Magnificence and Wonderful Cleanliness—Electric Lights Made Things of Beauty—The Telephone Service.

Berlin in 1877 was a city of much magnificence, but it was in the transition state due to its recent assumption of imperial honors which many defects manifested to the visitor, in shape of wretched pavements of cobblestones, a bad drainage system, accompanied by a high death rate, inconvenient methods of local transit and other reminders of the more provincial days before the great empire sprang into existence. Berlin is today, writes a correspondent of the *Mexican Financier*, one of the most splendid capitals of Europe, hardly surpassed even by Paris in grandeur, and with its population of 1,500,000, is the second city of the continent in size and the first in industrial rank. It is growing with a pace of a Chicago, and every year beholds enormous areas of the most splendidly equipped city of the most powerful empire of Europe.

The principal streets of Berlin are nearly all paved with asphalt, and they are such marvels of cleanliness and smoothness that one feels the same respect for them as for a nice drawing-room, and scruples to litter them even with a scrap of paper. The most frequented ones are literally washed and scrubbed every night. After being wet down a few men or boys proceed along the road, pushing before them pieces of board set diagonally on a pole, with a strip of rubber on the lower side, and this is then transferred from the course of one man to another and finally left in the gutter, whence it is removed. The consequent freedom of the city from dust is very marked. The smoothness of the pavement affords immense relief in walking, and the absence of noise and jar of the streets. Waking early in the morning at a hotel in the center of the business section one perceives no rattling of wagons, only the clatter of the horses' hoofs, so that it seems as if cavalry regiments were continually passing. The smooth streets have also made cycling very popular, and bicycles are extensively used for business purposes. The broad sidewalks are laid with flagging in the center, and between that and the curbstone are paved with small, mosaic-like stones, that form a smooth surface, and are easily removed and replaced. Beneath this space are laid the gas pipes, telegraph and electric-light wires, pneumatic tubes, etc., so that in laying or repairing these the street pavement is not disturbed. The wires of the gas, telegraph and electric-light pipes, and the pneumatic tubes, are all carried underground, and in Berlin there are not to be seen the unsightly poles that so disgrace the streets in Mexican cities. Only the telephone wires are carried overhead, running over the roofs of the buildings, and these are now being put underground in cities as far possible.

In Berlin the wires have been carried underground from the start, and no difficulty has been experienced. Instead of adding new ugliness to the streets the lights of Berlin are things of beauty, an artistic embellishment to the city. Under den Linden is probably the most brilliantly and beautifully illuminated street in the world. Along each side and down the center the arc lights are set even more closely together than ordinary gas lamps, and the effect at night is that of great strings of white, gleaming pearls. The telephone service is admirable, as is testified by the public appreciation, there being over 10,000 instruments in use in Berlin. There are no private telephone companies in Germany, the telephone, like the telegraph, being a branch of the postal service. The price for telephone service is low, the annual charge for an instrument being 120 marks or something less than \$30. The long-distance service between the principal cities of the empire is being rapidly introduced. A telegram received for a person who has a telephone is at once delivered orally from the central office, and the written message then forwarded by the local post. Likewise a telegram is transmitted by the sender to the telegraph office by telephone. The telephone in use are manufactured by Siemens & Halske, the great electricians, and are said to be a great improvement upon the Bell patent, upon which they are based.

The efficiency of the German postal service with its branches of telegraph, telephone, pneumatic tube and parcel post, is sufficient reply to the assertion that the convenience of the public can not be so well met by private corporations having control of the various means of intercourse.

**Food by Flowers.**  
"If every human being in the American continent were to be taken out of existence," said the late Prof. Asa Gray, "and the whole work of his hands were cleared away, so that no trace remained, subsequent historians could prove that the Caucasian race existed by the flowers that would be found growing here."

**NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.**  
A book of the prices, terms, and conditions of advertising in newspapers, is now being prepared by the National Association of Newspaper Publishers. It will be a valuable reference for advertisers and publishers alike. It will be published by the National Association of Newspaper Publishers, 100 Broadway, New York.

**Queer world! Queer people!** Here are men and women by the thousands, suffering from all sorts of diseases, bearing all manner of ailments, but rather worse, when right at hand there is a remedy which says it can help them. You don't get better, you get your money back. And the queer thing is that so many people are willing to take when the remedy is so near at hand.

**CATCHING A PYTHON.**  
How a Big Snake Was Dislodged from Its Rocky Retreat.

It was during the cold weather, when snakes are partially or wholly torpid, that this adventure was carried out by Chambers Journal. Had it been in hot weather, when snakes are lively, the story might have had a different ending.

General McIntyre and his party went one day to examine a hole or crevice under a rock, where it was suspected that a python was hidden, and sure enough it was there, for they could see a bit of the tail-end protruding from the hole. They let it alone at first, thinking that when the sun shone it might come forth to bask in its warmth. In this, however, they were disappointed, for on the following day the snake was not to be seen. But on closer examination the tail was found sticking out as before. Various efforts were made to dislodge it. A fire was lit in front and the smoke fanned inward, but this had no effect. The earth was even scraped away and the hole widened, when small signs of the coils of the monster as thick as a man's thigh; but except that their operations were occasionally interrupted by the startling presence of the creature's head, which it occasionally poked toward the entrance, darting out its little forked tongue, it gave small signs of animation. They had even determined to try to draw it. We all three, therefore, proceeded—somewhat nervously, I must own—to lay hold of its tail. To this familiarity it showed its objection by a decided inclination to wag its small extremity, and on our nerves that we dropped it like a hot potato, and—what shall I call it?—retired. A shot would in all probability have induced the snake to quit its refuge, but then the shot must have torn and disfigured its beautiful skin, which was a specimen. In the meantime more efficient tools for digging had been sent for, and those now arrived, borne upon an elephant.

A bright idea now struck the party—they might draw the snake out with the elephant! Sufficient rope for the purpose was loosened from the elephant's pad, and this rope, about the thickness of a man's thumb, was hitched around the python's tail, its remaining length brought up again to the pad and fastened there, thus doubling its strength. Now came the tug-of-war! A sudden jerk might have torn the skin; the mahout was therefore warned to put on the strain gradually. Little did we know what a tough and obstinate customer we had to deal with. Tighter and tighter grew the rope, when the General wisely, when the strain was increased, when "crack!" the other had snapped also, leaving the snake in statu quo.

The snake was finally dislodged by counter mining and killed with a charge of buckshot. When measured it was found to be twenty-one feet in length and about two feet in girth.

## DRY WOOD MCILVRIDE & LANE

Has a Quantity of Best Dry Wood

Call on them for Prices.  
Single and Double Drays always Ready  
Office of E. A. Rea.  
Fosser Avenue.

WM. FERGUSON  
Direct Importer

WINE, LIQUOR AND CIGARS,  
THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK WEST OF WINNIPEG

Bass's Ale, Guinness's Stout, Milwaukee Lager, and all Domestic and Foreign Wines and Stouts always kept in Stock.

## HER GREWSOME PRIZE.

A Good Story Told at the Expense of a Brooklyn Society Lady.

A story is going the rounds of Brooklyn's fashionable circles, says the *New York Herald*, which shows how absent-minded persons may often find themselves in a very embarrassing situation. One of Brooklyn's reigning society belles, it is said, recently entered a Court street confectioner's to indulge her taste for sweets. She had been shopping and carried a number of small packages, which she laid on the counter while waiting the filling of her order—"a pound of French mixed."

When she was about to go the polite clerk laid a detaining hand on her arm. "Beg pardon, miss," he said, "but you've forgotten something," pointing to a small oblong package on the counter.

The young lady looked at the package. It did not in any way resemble any she had received during her shopping tour. It was oblong and flat, and seemed to contain something of a hard nature. She finally counted her packages, decided that it was not hers and said so.

But the clerk was sure he had seen her lay it down, and the proprietor, who was called in, also insisted that his fair customer was the owner of the mysterious package.

"But it is not mine," she returned, greatly annoyed. "I have all my purchases. If you think it is mine open it, and that will soon prove I am right."

"That's so," was the confectioner's response, and without further parley he cut the string and unrolled the paper. First a piece of fine brown paper was taken off, then some fine tissue paper, and under this was what do you think?—an elaborately engraved silver coffin-plate, which informed the astonished beholders that "William Stubbs" had died in his sixtieth year, while a pious wish that his soul might rest in peace appeared below in fine engravers' script. The young lady shrieked and almost fainted, for she at once remembered that her last call before coming to the confectioner's was to an engraver's to get some visiting cards engraved in a peculiar style which is becoming fashionable. In a faint voice she explained this to the confectioner and then offered to take back the plate. She was allowed to do so, followed by the amused looks of the confectioner's clerk.

On arriving at the engraver's she found that the plate had been turned almost inside out in the vain search for the coffin-plate of the late Mr. Stubbs, who was to be buried next day. She had picked it up with her other parcels on leaving the place before.

## The Story of a Famous Duel.

Without doubt the most tragic duel ever fought in the vicinity of New York City was the deadly contest between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. Historic as it is, stories not given in the books are being retold about it. Fitz Green Washington, a great-grand-nephew of the father of his country, has an account to do, followed by his grandfather, Captain Fitz Hughes. The Captain learned after the start where the fighting ground had been located, and was rowed across the North river by a couple of slaves. When he arrived the antagonists had taken positions. Hamilton and Burr were to fire twice or three. At the word of command Hamilton fired at Burr and Burr fired in the air. At the second firing Hamilton fired in the air and Burr shot Hamilton. Hamilton thought Burr meant to kill him, as he meant to kill Burr, and he charged his tactics, as did Burr, and with fatal results. This is said to be the true history of the duel fought these two great men.

## B. B. B. Burdock Blood Bitters

Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

## CURES

All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivaled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

## SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, itching rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure scrofulous eruptions, eczema, eruptions, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

## DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by indigestible food, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B. B. B. Passing on to gravity it prevails diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

## SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The cure is not only rapid, but it regulates the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, so correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach, and to open the sluice ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to do its recovery and remove without fail.

## BAD BLOOD

Live complaint, biliousness, dyspeptic headache, drowsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the first bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILLER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

## CAMPBELL'S TONIC ELIXIR

This Tonic Elixir is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.  
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited  
MONTREAL, P.Q.

## HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.  
Dear Sir:—I have used your Pain Exterminator in my family for everything that a family is afflicted with, such as Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Sprains and Burns. I would not be without it in my house. I can recommend it to all who are afflicted with any of the above ailments, both internal and external. Yours, etc., J. H. HIRST, President, Brooklyn Society.

Sold by all druggists.  
F. D. DALLEY & CO., Proprietors, Hamilton.

## The Great English Preservative

A successful medicine used over 100 years in thousands of cases of Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Sprains and Burns. I would not be without it in my house. I can recommend it to all who are afflicted with any of the above ailments, both internal and external. Yours, etc., J. H. HIRST, President, Brooklyn Society.

Sold by all druggists.  
F. D. DALLEY & CO., Proprietors, Hamilton.

## For Cramps, Chills, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera-Morbis and all Bowel Complaints, NO REMEDY EQUALS

## PAIN-KILLER

AND

40 Years' Experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family Remedy for

Burns, Bruises, "Brains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Toothache.

Sold Everywhere at 25c. and 50c. a Bottle.

Be careful of cheap imitations and avoid them.

**Campbell's Cathartic Compound**  
(Liquid.)  
Note:—This is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

**Campbell's Cathartic Compound**  
Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Rheumatism, Acidity of the Stomach, Hemorrhoids, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Neuritis, Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, etc.

**Campbell's Cathartic Compound**  
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.  
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, MONTREAL.

**WATERBURY'S PECTORAL BALSAM**  
CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

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## BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1890.

### AN EYE OPENER.

We publish elsewhere in this issue an interview that took place between the Editor of this journal and a farmers' delegate from South Dakota that ought to open the eyes of the Grit party of the province, if nothing else will do it. As a party they are continually ringing changes upon the National debt, in contrast with the United States in reducing theirs, while a representative American very partly puts it, it is better for a government to borrow money at 3½ per cent. and give it to the people in subsidies than it is for the people to borrow it at exorbitant rates of interest to meet the tax gatherer. And what sensible man can dispute it? Again their contention that the Manitoba farmer pays the full 35 per cent. in duties on implements is destroyed by the experience of Mr. Lounsbury here. He says the Deering binder there costs \$170 cash or \$200 on time, while it costs the Manitoba farmer but \$200 cash and \$220 on time. Even if there were no duties at all, to cost \$175 cash and \$205 on time, as the freights are more here. Twenty-five dollars extra instead of \$65. Will the carpers at the Canadian tariff please take a note of this? Mr. Lounsbury, and he must be an informed man or he would not have been selected by the farmers of two counties for the purpose he was, says again that implement for implement the farmers' manufactures are as cheap in this country as they are across the lines barring the gang plow.

As to the prices of general merchandise his answer is equally significant: he sees cotton goods a trifle dearer here but woollens are 40 per cent. cheaper. Take on all for all he comes to the conclusion that living is as cheap in the Manitoba farmer as it is in his Dakota neighbor. There are not, then, the grounds for complaint against the Canadian tariff, from a Dakota farmer's standpoint that the Grits of Manitoba say there are; and Mr. Lounsbury, though a Reformer, when a resident of Elgin county, years ago, does not hesitate to brand the contentions of the Grit press of the country as so many unprincipled attacks upon the country, without the slightest reason, as so many strokes against the credit and reputation of the country for the sake of partisanship alone. Could any reputation of their slanders be more significant? We leave it to the sensible men of the country to answer for themselves.

Manitobans who will take the trouble to look into this utterance of Mr. Whyte carefully, will see the difference in friendliness to this country between the C. P. R. and the N. P. R.

The N. P. R. people consider it their duty to send immigration agents and American exhibits to Ontario to induce Ontario people to locate in the Northern States where their interests lie, while the C. P. R. officials never tire in their praise of the resources of this country. Rates being the same the Canadian people can readily see the C. P. R. should have their preference.

Again we ask the question: what is the city council doing about water works and sewerage for the city? The ornamentation of the place with costly public buildings is a good advertisement, but is comparatively small when considered with a perfect water system. The best advertisement any place can have is healthiness. Nature has done all for Brandon that it could possibly do in the matter of location, giving facilities for a water supply and drainage such as are possessed by few places in the country, and our citizens should do the rest to make Brandon what it ought to be—the healthiest and most progressive town in the Canadian Northwest. We append a section of a report of a sanitary committee of the city council of Toronto, which shows that typhoid fever, the only fever which has given Brandon any trouble, is caused by bad drainage, and in a soil porous as is that of Brandon the danger from that disease is intensified. We trust our city fathers will be induced without delay to give the question the consideration and importance demands.

Chairman Board has been trying to get at the causes of the prevalence of typhoid fever in the city, not more and the result of his investigations is to condemn him in the view, held also by Medical Health Officer Caird, that it is due to the existence of gray pools, and the consequent fouling of the soil, especially in the more thickly populated sections. He finds that there are 15,800 water closets in the city, and allowing for about 1,888 houses where there are two or more, this leaves, in round numbers 15,000 houses thus provided. There are 35,000 water services, and when all allowance is made for houses where there are two or more, there remains about 30,000 houses. This shows that one-fifth of the houses are supplied with proper sanitary appliances, and the others, mostly in the older and more thickly settled parts, too, are de-

pendent on outside pits. What the condition of the soil must be may be imagined.

As one instance of its impurity, it may be mentioned that of the men who are at work laying a 36-inch supply under the Esplanade, no less than four are now sick with malarial fever, which can be attributed to no other cause. An examination of the map in the Medical Health office, on which is shown the location of the typhoid fever cases, afford another proof of the unsanitary condition of all but the newer sections of Toronto. North of Bloor street there is scarcely a single case out of the half hundred or so known to the department.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—A Washington dispatch says: It would be difficult to over estimate the importance to Canada of the movement made by Senator Sherman whereby he seeks to attach to the tariff bill now on its way through Congress a declaration that whenever the Canadian people desire unrestricted reciprocity they can have it. The resolution which the Ohio senator introduced as an amendment to the reciprocal measures already recommended to the finance committee, of which he is a member, epitomizes all that the Butterworth or Hitt resolutions sought to accomplish, and now it has assumed a position side by side with the proposition looking to reciprocity with South America as advocated by Blaine, and introduced by the leader of the Republican party in the senate. There is hardly any doubt of its passage by both houses of Congress should amercement with the McKinley bill. The resolution that was introduced by Senator Sherman, is as follows: "That whenever it shall be certified to the President of the United States that the government of the Dominion of Canada shall by law pass a regulation to admit free of duty into all its ports and inland in the United States and shall make a proclamation of the fact, and thereafter while such regulation is in force and effect in the Dominion of Canada shall be admitted free of duty into all parts of the United States, and whenever it shall be duly certified to the President of the United States that the government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to enter into such commercial arrangements with the United States as will result in a complete or partial removal of the duties on trade between Canada and the United States, he shall appoint three commissioners to meet those who may be designated to represent the government of Canada to consider the best method of extending the trade relations between Canada and the United States, and to ascertain on what terms greater freedom of intercourse between the two countries can best be secured, and said commissioners shall report to the President who shall lay the report before Congress.

The foregoing shows the Americans are coming to their senses. Our Grit friends will claim that it is their agitation for Commercial Union that is bringing about a change of feeling in the States; but such is not the fact, as even Sherman himself does not expect more than reciprocal interchange—that is an equal one, while unrestricted reciprocity means the abolition of customs houses altogether and a go-as-you-please business between the two countries. In 1894 Sir Francis Hincks on behalf of the Canadian government negotiated for ten years just such a treaty as Sherman hints at now, and many sensible Americans have thought since 1864, that it would have been better for both had that country assented to a continuance of that treaty ever since. What Sherman speaks of now is a repetition of the treaty that expired in 1894, and which the Conservatives of Canada have always been ready to accept.

Whenever the Free Press rubs it into the Martin-Greenway government, and which is oftener than the organs desire it, they shout "Hudson's Bay Co. organ," "C. P. R. organ," "Jesuit organ." What interests the Hudson's Bay R. R. Co. and the C. P. R. can have in common to own an organ between them on mutually agreeable grounds, is something the public cannot readily understand, as the building of the one outlet must draw from the other; and what interest the Jesuits can have in the success of either, as they are a religious rather than a commercial body, is still more difficult to understand. The public would like to have more light on the question before the nicknaming goes any farther. But supposing the Free Press was owned by all these bodies, the question is: how does that alter the situation? It is possible for a murderer on the gallows to tell the truth, and if he does tell it, it is none the less the truth though told by him. The Free Press has charged that the government made a rotten bargain with the N. P. R. R. Co., simply because some of its members got plunder out of the transaction, and in the deal the election of a member of the Liberal party have been thrown in the dust; that the "prevented" treasury has been robbed by a lot of old-centurians, and that the country is not now one whit better off, no matter how much the Winnipeg agitators have been served by the deal, then, when the C. P. R. was the only R. R. in the country. It is for the organs to show these statements are untrue before they fall back into their arm chairs calling names that would disgrace a fish wife.

The Free Press, of Winnipeg, wants a weathercock for the top of the city hall in that burg. Why not elevate Jimmy Steen to that pinnacle. We will guarantee he will indicate every change imaginable barring the discriminating rates of the N. P. R. R. to Brandon. That he will not touch for the life of him.

We congratulate the Northern Pacific railway company upon the success of the affair and trust that they will secure increased traffic over their road to repay them for their generous enterprise.

Smellfungus' paper on 12th st. has the foregoing. Powderly said in New York the other day that some men's votes could be bought for a glass of whiskey, and we must conclude he was right when other men professing to be journalists—educators of the people, if you please—can be bought for a free ride on a railway. A few days ago the large majority of the business people signed a boycott of the Northern Pacific railway, simply because they joined in tariff with the C. P. R. discriminating against western Manitoba, the very thing they were bawled by the government to prevent, and Smellfungus cried out: "Serves them Right." Give them more of it. To raise the siege, and measuring with a practised eye, the officials of the line offered a free ride and all the electors thrown in to Julius Junior, and he bit like a cat-fish at a glow worm.

After the feed, and without the slightest change or the slightest prospect of a change in the tariff, the genius who encouraged the boycott now declares, "the success of the affair," that is the success of their purchase of Julius body and breeches "will secure increased traffic over their road to repay them for their generous enterprise." What do the citizens of Brandon think of their 12th st. flapdoodle anyway.

The Free Press says of the Manitoba exhibit sent east:

"Mr. S. A. Bedford, superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, furnished a very fine collection of grain in the straw, grasses and threshed grains. Mr. Bedford's exhibit was arranged with excellent taste and will no doubt get a deal of attention in the east."

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